The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 18.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Railroad Train Collides with a Passing Wagon—Five Persons Killed.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Aug. 29.

Yesterday morning Mr. Reuben Dyer, a gentleman of about 60 years of age, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Fairman and Wine streets, left the city, accompanied by his two grand-children, named Frederick and Ella Freberger, aged respectively 10 and 11 years, and a youngest son of the children named Mary Snyder, for the purpose of spending the day at the summer residence of Mr. Edward Middleton, a well-known farmer of Braddock Middletown, a village whose residence is located a few hundred yards northeast of Tebeau's Railroad Station.

After a well-spent day among the green fields, Mr. Dyer gathered his little party about him for the purpose of returning to the city by the train that left New York at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Middleton's family carriage was brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying the visitors to the railroad station, and an old and trusty driver in the employ of Mr. Middleton, named Porter Cutler, was appointed to drive the party to the station. The road from Mr. Middleton's house to the station strikes the railroad about 100 rods southeast of it about one hundred yards above the station, and at the station the road crosses the railroad at right angles, and keeps on down wards toward the river. Porter Cutler was driving the carriage on that portion of the road that runs alongside of the railroad, and at this time the train westward was rapidly approaching the station.

The driver was not being aware of the proximity of the train, or at least of the great rapidity with which it was moving, undertook to cross the track at the station, but, as the horse could not be driven over the track fast enough to escape the train, the most terrible consequence was that the carriage was struck about the centre by the engine with such fearful force that the vehicle was shattered into a thousand pieces, the fragments flying in all directions, and the occupants, with the exception of the driver, met with sudden and fearful deaths. The horse was lost on the other side of the track when the collision occurred, and he became instantaneously detached from the wagon, and trotted quietly back to his stable, and the driver, Mr. Cutler, being on the front seat, did not get the full force of the fearful crash, but was saved from an instantaneous death, although he was so badly injured that he died in about three quarters of an hour afterward, at the residence of Mr. Middleton, where he was conveyed on a stretcher.

Mr. Dyer, his two grand children, George Mulosh and Ella Freberger, and the little girl Mary Snyder, were terribly mangled and thrown out in different directions. A number of ladies and gentlemen, mostly summer sojourners at Tebeau's, were seated in front of the station at the time of the accident, and they were all unwilling witnesses of the sad affair. As soon as the male spectators recovered from the temporary shock occasioned by the collision, the bodies of the occupants of the carriage were conveyed from the scene of Mr. Dyer and his two grandchildren were carried into the station and laid out on the floor, and that of little Mary Snyder was taken to the residence of Mr. Tibbs, opposite the depot.

The driver, Cutler, was placed on a settee, he being still alive, and, after receiving temporary attention from a doctor, a party of men carried him to Mr. Middleton's residence, but he died in about twenty minutes after reaching there.

The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank,

No. 75 South Clark, opposite the old Court House—West Side office, 57 South Halsted street, near Madison.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—Depositors are hereby notified that the M., F. and M. Savings Bank is now located on Clark street, two blocks south of the old location, which was destroyed. The new office is at No. 75 South Clark street, between Madison and Washington, in the large three-story stone building opposite the old Court House. The office opened at 57 Halsted street, near Madison, will be continued as a branch office, and also for the convenience of depositors on the West Side. All matters relating to corporation business will hereafter be attended to at the Clark street office. As usual, also, all loans and the interest thereon, will be paid there.

Office hours at both offices, on Saturdays and Monday, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; on all other days, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

—A plan has been submitted to the French Academy for destroying all putrefactive effluvia from granaries, in which a vacuum is maintained equal to at least from three to four inches of mercury, this being found sufficient to destroy all insect life, and to favor the evaporation of any moisture in the grain.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake, Indiana and Kinzie sts., and Canal and Kinzie sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark st., Sherman House, and at the depots.

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive at Chicago.
Galesburg Express	9:00 A M	4:00 P M
Galesburg Express	4:00 P M	10:30 A M
Aurora Express	9:00 A M	5:30 P M
Aurora Express	4:00 P M	10:30 A M
Aurora Express (Sunday)	9:00 A M	5:30 P M
Aurora Express (Sunday)	4:00 P M	10:30 A M
Lawrence & Quincy Accommodation	4:00 P M	10:30 A M
Lawrence & Quincy Accommodation	5:15 P M	8:45 A M
Lawrence & Quincy Accommodation	6:00 P M	8:45 A M
Lawrence & Quincy Accommodation	11:45

THE CAMPAIGN.

LIBERALISM IN IOWA.

MAGNOLIA, Iowa, Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Political affairs look flourishing, and we have strong hopes of carrying this Congressional District with a Liberal, and I am satisfied we stand more than an even chance of carrying the State for Greeley, if we all do our duty, as nearly the whole Democratic vote are with us, aside from a very large percentage of the American Republicans. H.

"BOURBON" CONVENTION AT DECATUR, ILL.

DECATUR Ill., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "Bourbon" Convention that has been advertised for some time came off to-day. The delegates consisted of B. B. Richards, of Decatur, and ——Lockhart, of Hamilton. The meeting was called to order by B. B. R., who said the object was to select delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Grant Hill was called to the Chair, and kept the Chair to the end, without saying a single word. He forgot to adjourn the meeting, and for aught I know it is still in session. In the history of all Conventions, this certainly was one of the richest on record. Motion in order, Mr. ——took the floor, made a speech (a regular spread-eagle), gave us to understand that they (E. and L.) meant business, and should send a full delegation to Springfield. After Mr. R. said his piece, Mr. L. followed with one of his red-hot speeches, which came to be used to shoot off during the time the Canada side, Mr. C. challenged any one to debate on the subject, and the outsiders called for one hour to speak, but only a few minutes. Then he took a few of the handle, and wanted to fight some one; but as we were done fight. Mr. Miller said there was no fight. Mr. R. read a resolution, and he and L. adopted it unanimously. Now here comes the joke. Neither one of these gentlemen would accept a single vote for any one position, ed at Louisville, or anywhere else; and, to my almost certain knowledge they are the only two men in Macon County that are of that stripe; and, if I am not mistaken, they will be as hard to find Sept. 5 as they were during the war.

If the few into the Greeley ranks continue in this county, we shall be obliged to close the books, draw in the gang plank, and send them to some other county. Greeley, Kenner, and Nelson will carry this county by 500. FRANK.

LIBERALISM IN DAVENPORT, IOWA.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The prospects of Liberalism are growing brighter every day in this vicinity. The Germans here are nearly all with us, and a rousing Liberal meeting was held in this city on Saturday evening, and there was also a mass meeting in Durant, at which several Davenport speakers were present. The Liberal movement here has taken some of the best men out of the Republican party,—such men as Hon. John C. Bills, J. D. Eads, ex-Senator Claussen, the Hon. M. J. Rhoips, Judge Grant, Judge Herron, W. K. Waite, and Hon. George H. Preston, and a host hundreds of others. We are bound to win this county from the crystallized rule of Grantism, and will do it without a doubt.

The Democrats here, like wise men, are all for Greeley, and Grant's infamous side-show has no place in their affections. Scott County will give a good report in November.

C. H. P.

GREELEY AND GRANT IN HARRISON COUNTY, IOWA.

HARRISON COUNTY, Iowa, Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Colonel G. F. Warner, of Nebraska, who, four years ago, was Elector on the Grant ticket in that State, gave an address here a few evenings ago, which was replete with sound arguments and good common sense, showing clearly and conclusively that Grant's Administration was aught but honest, and that he and his political hirelings would stoop to anything, however low or mean, to gain the almighty dollar or secure the reins of government for another four years.

Upon the following evening, a drop of super-ranking material caused one, or Council Bluffs, desires to peely slay the Hon. ——of United States District Attorney for another four years, harangued a few stamping Grantites on a strain of personal abuse of Greeley and lauding of Grant. His effort this campaign was unlike any other, inasmuch as it has been reduced to that of personal abuse and the speaker gave an infantile illustration of the depths of baseness to which it was reduced by the Grantite advocates of nepotism, public plunder, &c. The speaker confessed that Mr. G. was entitled to a continuation in office for another term of four years, because the Republican party had built the Union Pacific Railroad, had established the Homestead law, had preserved the Union, and established Sherman's back-bone failed to explain the cost of the railroad, and neglected to inform the handful of misinformed who constituted his audience that the present holocaust of the Liberal movement was at the behest of the Republican party in this preservation and crystallization and threw out the accusation that Greeley had been a Democrat. Almost public lands have been donated to wealthy railroad corporations, and only those who are ready to sacrifice their all remain as homesteaders for the boys who earned them in scenes of privation, hardship, blood, and death.

The noble hero is Mr. Greeley and Liberalism, and we will wrest the management of local affairs from the hands of mercenaries, as well as win by a handsome majority. An Honest Horace. A LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM IN KENDALL COUNTY, ILL.

NEWARK, Ill., Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Seamon report of Aug. 26, appears the following communication, headed "A Specimen of Liberal Cheek:"

"At the Liberal Convention held at Yorkville, Kendall County, Ill., on the 24th inst., the speech delivered there by the Hon. ——of the Chicago (the Lincoln) district, by Linus Kendall, Esq., appointed Elector for the Kendall district, reproduced about 1,200 Republican majority, and a number of Democratic men of America [of course, there is no such thing as Democratic men in America, and only one of such to be a guest to hear the Hon. William Cullen Bryant, Democratic candidate for Governor, in the same district. Mr. Kendall's speech was over an hour in length, and was listened to by the Republicans were all within the assessment rolls of the Democratic party, and that Democratic party was represented by the Democratic Central Committee, and the Democratic Executive and Central Committee, and the Democratic Executive and Central Committee, and the Democratic Executive and

GERMAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 31
CITY OF BRISTOL ..... Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF LIMERICK ..... Saturday, Sept. 14
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Sept. 21
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Sept. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Currency.

Steerage ..... $30 | To Paris $40
Second Cabin ..... 60 | To Paris 70
First Cabin ..... 75 | To Paris 100

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, on the most favorable terms.

Steerage Passengers provided with Bedding, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tin Pots, &c.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Steerage Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand in all parts of Europe. For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

JOHN G. DALE, Jr., Broadway, New York, or FRANCIS R. MAGOWN, 69 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York		From New York
Java ..... Aug 31	Parthia ..... Sept 14	
Russia ..... Sept 7	Abyssinia ..... Sept 21	
Scotia ..... Sept 14	Algeria ..... Sept 28	

Cabin Passage—$80, $100 and $120, gold.
Return Tickets—Available in Steamers and by all first-class Lines, $160 and $180, gold.
Steerage Passage—$30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Circular Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand in all parts of Europe. For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

General Western Agent, 72 South Clark-st., Chicago.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the 6x

OCEANIC,	CELTIC,	BELTIC,
ATLANTIC,	BALTIC,	ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC,	GEORGIC,	

Will sail from New York as follows:
OCEANIC, Capt. Cameron, Saturday, Aug. 31, at 4 p.m.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Parker, Saturday, Sept. 7, at 9 a.m.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Williams, Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 p.m.
BALTIC, Capt. Ferguson, Saturday, Sept. 21, at 7 a.m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.

Steerage	$30	To Paris	$40
Second Cabin	60	To Paris	70
First Cabin	75	To Paris	100

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway, New York.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

A little more activity was noted in our local financial circles to-day, though the calls from the country for currency were not for loans were fair. Grain paper was discounted at the banks with a freedom that indicated a large transfer of wheat and corn from this city to the East. There was a fair demand for money to go to the lumber districts.

First-class commercial paper is freely talked on at the banks, at former rates—10 per cent on six months' loans, and 7@8 per cent on call. But on time loans, and 7@8 per cent on call. But on time loans, and 7@8 per cent on call. But on time

The Chicago Tribune.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Saturday Morning, August 31, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till NOV. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy	$1 00
Ten copies	9 00
Twenty-five copies	22 50
One hundred copies	80 00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Read and Circulate.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready five STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

No. 1. Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis;

No. 2. Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate;

No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 4. Speech of the Hon. John F. Farnsworth at St. Charles, Ill., and Horace Greeley's Speech at Portland, Maine.

No. 5. Speeches of the Hon. J. D. Caton and the Hon. W. M. Springer at Chicago.

Sent on receipt of the price, as following rates:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid	$ 10
50 copies, by mail	1 50
100 copies, by mail	2 50
500 copies, by express	10 00
1,000 copies, by express	15 00

Send orders to Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Aug. 31, at Golconda.
Sept. 2, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Plain, Sept. 2.
Lincoln, Sept. 3.
Clinton, Sept. 4.
Charleston, Sept. 5.
Mendota, Sept. 10.
Danville, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Conway, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor B. Gratz Brown.

Governor B. Gratz Brown will speak as follows:

Springfield, Sept. 9.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 2.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 5.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 10.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 11.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 17.
Albion, White County, Sept. 18.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 19.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Sept. 23.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 30.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Pendleton, Clay County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 2.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Carrollton, Greene County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 10.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:

Aurora, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Yandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Paxton, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.
Tuscola, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 29.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 4.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed by

Eight, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9, Governor Palmer, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Bunnell.
Chenoa, Sept. 20, Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer and the Hon. C. B. Coleman.
Prospect, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. Gen. Stone.
Effingham, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Mt. Carmel, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Danville, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 26, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Pope and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

The Livingstone-Stanley-Noe-Bennet Jr. controversy bids fair to become as permanent a nuisance as the late Tichborne case. If it is not concluded soon the suffering public will regret that Livingstone ever went to Ujiji, that Stanley ever went after him, if he did go, and that Bennets, Jr., didn't go himself and stay there. The sending of Stanley was a notable piece of newspaper enterprise, and the *Herald* has a right to be proud of its African operations, and to claim them all to itself. It does not look well for other less enterprising New York papers to try to diminish the number of leaves in its laurels, and, as any such attempts only tend to keep the telegraph burdened with the *Herald*'s explanations, and, as it is certain that the *Herald* will keep it up *ad infinitum* as long as there is a solitary person who doubts the story, is it not about time to cry quits, and let Bennett, Jr., have a clear title to Stanley, and Stanley to Livingstone? The whole thing is growing stale.

THE "ARREARAGE BOOK" QUESTION.

On Thursday last, the Board of County Commissioners voted to pay to the firms of James A. Sellers, Shortall & Hoard, and Chase Brothers the sum of $400,000 for certain information regarding land titles in Cook County, described in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Examination of Titles to Lands in Cook County be, and they are hereby, directed to make a proper order on Chase Brothers & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers; first, for a copy of the original entry books of Jones & Sellers; second, for the original judgment dockets of Shortall & Hoard, with the indexes thereto; third, for the indexes to entries in the Probate Court; fourth, for the land books containing entries of land in Cook County, in the Government Land Offices at Palatine, Vandalia, and Chicago, for the sum of $400,000, on behalf of the said firms, to be paid on the delivery of the above-specified books except a copy of the original entries, a copy of said books of original entries to be furnished to the county within six months or sooner, if completed, and the balance to be paid when the same is delivered.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 7; nays, 5—as follows:

YEAS—Ashton, Crawford, Hertley, Pashman, Roelle, Wahl, and White—7.

NAYS—Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Scully, and Stearns—5.

It will be observed that the sum of $200,000 is to be paid for three specific books or series of books, viz.:

1. The original entries at the Land Offices of the United States Government.

2. The indexes to the settlement of estates in the Probate Court.

3. The judgment dockets, with the indexes thereto.

The value of these three budgets appears to us to be largely over-estimated by the seven gentlemen who voted this tax upon the people of Cook County. The original entries of the Government Land Office are not evidence even when obtained. They are no part of the records of Cook County. They were not so before the fire. They constitute an ornamental title-page to an abstract, and nothing more. To be used as evidence they must be sought and obtained at the places where they belong,—that is, at the General Land Office in Washington. If a transcript of this record is wanted, it can be very easily and cheaply obtained, either at Springfield or Washington.

The indexes of decedent estates, we understand, consist of memoranda, showing, for instance, that the papers in the case of Mr. A., deceased, are filed in box No. 1,210,—the box and contents being both destroyed by fire. We can conceive of nothing more worthless than such information. A key to the front door of a house that has been burned is not usually esteemed a valuable possession, however interesting it may be as a relic.

The judgment docket and indexes may be of some service to judgment creditors whose claims are not yet satisfied, but can be of no value to the public except so far as they relate to the partitioning of real estate by decree of Court. This, we take it, is a very inconsiderable part of the judgment docket. A judgment is a lien on real estate for only seven years, and one year has already passed since the fire. It is incumbent on judgment creditors whose claims are not satisfied to reinstate their judgments at their own expense. Why the people of Cook County should pay money to reinstate them, passes our comprehension altogether. In point of fact, the purchase of the judgment docket would make it incumbent on every real estate owner against whom a judgment has been rendered during the past seven years, and who has paid the claim against him, to prove that he has paid it.

The resolution then provides that $200,000 more shall be paid for a copy of the original entry books of Jones & Sellers. These books consist of a brief memorandum of each conveyance of land filed for record in Cook County, without count to the public, without the index, than Mr. Nicodemus Bonin's dust-heap, with its supposed treasure of golden guineas. There are several hundred thousand entries in these books, [and] we will suppose, for argument's sake, that they contain such memoranda as Messrs. Jones & Sellers deemed important, of *all* the transfers that have been made. Whether they show the particular covenants which the various conveyances contained, is quite problematical, since these "original entries" were made for the express purpose of being transferred to a ledger, which would enable the abstract-makers to refer readily to all the instruments affecting the title found in the Recorder's office. To throw this heterogeneous mass of names, and dates, and descriptions upon the public records of the county, would add to the general confusion.

Before this transaction is consummated it must receive the approval of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, or a majority of them. The public will look to them for protection against this donation of $400,000 of their money for a lot of material which the county does not want. We firmly believe that the possession of this stuff and its elevation to the character of "evidence" would be a detriment to the public, and an obstacle to the transfer of real estate, if it could be had for nothing.

THE DANITES.

Some years ago, there was a revolt by a portion of the Democratic party of Illinois against the action of the Democratic organization, and to those engaged in this proceeding Senator Douglas applied the term "Danites,"—after the band alleged to exist among the Mormons, who are professional murderers. The Republican party of Illinois is under the strong suspicion of having expended a considerable sum of money in paying the expenses and salaries of the Danite chieftains. The expenditure went to waste. The entire party, though holding all the Federal offices, and supported by the National Administration, did not receive enough votes to change the result in any one of the 20,000 voting precincts of the State. In that movement, at that time, there were several very able men of high character, who honestly and earnestly labored to divide the Democratic party, and enable the Republicans to carry the State. If a party thus strong in all the ordinary means of party warfare, and led by men of unquestioned integrity, and backed by James Buchanan, failed to get 4,000 votes in the State of Illinois, what return can the Republican party expect at this time from the movement of Jo. Ledlie and his associates against the Democratic organization, State and National? In the list of Democratic Danites of 1872 occur the names of more than one of those who served the Republican party in the same manner on the former occasion; but the men of ability and character who then were in command are not now numbered among Grant's guerrillas. Then there was a show of principle. Now it is plain, undisguised purchase and sale.

Within the last week, respectable and influential Democrats of this city have been approached by leading Grant politicians, with overtures to go to Louisville, the expense and per diem to be paid by Republicans. These offers have been rejected, and Jo. Ledlie's list probably embraces every Democrat in Illinois who can be found to accept a money consideration for helping to elect Grant. Even the suggestion that the Louisville nomination for the Vice Presidency might be offered to a Chicagoan has failed to swell the list of deserters. The expenditure of money to purchase Democratic votes for Grant is a waste of means; it may enable a few men like Moran to provide themselves with liquor and good clothes and be notorious for a few weeks, but it will neither strengthen Grant nor weaken Greeley in the State of Illinois. What is true of Illinois is equally true in the other States. There will not be a man at Blanton Duncan's Convention who is not already determined to elect Grant if possible.

A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

A Washington despatch, published in Thursday's TRIBUNE, mentioned the fact that Supervising Architect Mullett had returned from his Western trip, having inspected the quarries of those who made bids for furnishing the stone for the Chicago public buildings, and awarded the contract to John M. Moeller, of Cincinnati. The prices to be paid are stated at $1.30 per cubic foot for blocks containing one hundred feet or less; $1.35 per cubic foot for blocks between one hundred and one hundred and fifty cubic feet; and $1.47 1-3 for all blocks of more than one hundred and fifty feet. The presumption is, that these prices are to be paid for stone delivered in Chicago, as it is the usual practice of the Government's officials to have the articles purchased by them delivered at the place where they are to be used. The despatch was read by hundreds of people in Chicago, and persons who are familiar with this particular stone—it having been used in the Chamber of Commerce, and a dozen other buildings now erecting in this city—commented sharply upon it. The Chamber of Commerce Association paid for the same stone, from the same quarry, 75 cents per cubic foot, deliverable in Cincinnati. The freight from that city to Chicago was $40 a car. Each car brought five yards, or 135 feet, or at the rate of 29 cents and a fraction per foot; the cost of transportation from the depot to the building was about 5 cents a foot; all told, the stone cost about $1.10 deliverable at the Chamber of Commerce. There was no difference in the price between large and small blocks, every one being at the rate of 75 cents a cubic foot, and there were several quite as large as the blocks for which Architect Mullett seems to have contracted to pay $1.30 per cubic foot. The average rate of the Government contract is about $1.35, as comparatively a small quantity of the heaviest blocks will be used. A fair estimate gives 320,000 cubic feet to be used in the new building. The difference between the price paid by the Chamber of Commerce Association and that to be paid by the Government is 25 cents per cubic foot; and 25 cents multiplied by 320,000 cubic feet makes a difference of $80,000 between the price of stone to the Government and the price of the same stone to private individuals.

It would be useful to know what bids were actually made for the stone for this building. A semi-official statement has been published implying that this Cincinnati bid was the lowest one put in, which statement we have reason to believe is unqualifiedly false.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Hon. William M. Springer, in his speech in this city, on Tuesday evening last, exposed the corrupt practices in the New York Custom House, and the efforts which were made to conceal them, in a more concise and thorough manner than has ever been done before in a public speech, and invested this much-discussed subject with peculiar interest, from the fact that he brought to bear upon it some facts from the Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee which have not before been made generally public. He introduced to show that Moses sold the Chairmanship of the Mines and Manufactures Committee for $20,000, and a place on another Committee for $15,000. According to District Attorney Corbin, he has confessed to spending $200,000 in bribes during a single session of the Legislature. The salaries, etc., of the last Legislature amounted to $148,808. Under pretence of paying them, Moses, according to the same authority, drew from the Treasury over $1,000,000. When taxed with using his stealings to secure the Gubernatorial nomination, he said that everybody else was doing the same thing,—which was probably the exact truth. The speeches in the Convention proved that he had been bribing right and left. Of Cardozo, now Secretary of State, it only needs to be said that he is one of the Ring who confess to having increased the State debt by $10,500,000, when the Legislature authorized an increase of $4,389,000? Certainly, honest men can not support this ticket. Can they support that of the bolters? It is headed by Reuben Tomlinson, now State Auditor, who ran for the Gubernatorial nomination by the regulars. He is charged, in an overwhelming array of specifications, with taking a bribe of $40,000 from a phosphate company, with receiving bribes from several railroad companies, and with using his office of Auditor in various corrupt ways. He is supported by ex-Congressman Bowen, sent to the Penitentiary for bigamy; by ex-Congressman Whittemore, expelled from Congress for selling Cadetships, since then the leader of a Ring in the State Senate; by United States Attorney D. T. Corbin, accused, with minute specifications of receiving bribes while in the State Senate; and by Attorney General D. H. Chamberlain, who did not join the "Reform movement" until the regulars refused to make him either Governor or Secretary of State, and who is one of the three men that made valid, by their signatures, every one of the millions of dollars' worth of fraudulent bonds.

This is a sickening record of scoundrelism. It shows what an utter farce the attempt to reform the Republican party in South Carolina has been. The negroes, to be sure, voted for native Carolinians in preference to carpet-baggers; but now, as heretofore, they voted *en masse* for thoroughly corrupt men. Every thinking man must see that the only salvation of the State lies in the division of the colored vote between two parties. Yet, Wendell Phillips shrieks to them: "Arm! organize!" and Boutwell exhorts them to keep on hating their old masters, and a host of lesser demagogues echo the cry. If the people indorse this advice and reelect the man in whose behalf it is given, the Palmetto State is probably doomed, for years to come, to oppression, and fraud, and poverty.

The *Independent*, the most successful of the irreligious religious press, tries to defend Wilson's Know-Nothingism. With a frankness in sharp contrast with the Senator's quibbling, it admits his connection with the order, and pleads that he joined it, not because he believed in its aims, but because he wished to use it to "break up the old Whig party." In other words, for the sake of destroying a political organization, Senator Wilson bound himself, by one of the most solemn oaths ever framed, to *forever* oppose the appointment or election of any foreigner or Roman Catholic to office, and to deny the suffrage to every foreigner until he had lived in America 21 years. If the *Independent*'s editorial and Wilson's letter accepting the Vice Presidential nomination were true, they would convict the Senator of deliberate perjury. He would do well to tell the truth in this matter, and say: "Gentlemen, I was a poor young politician, with no means of support except official salaries. My only chance of comfortable living was to be a Know-Nothing. It was a matter of breadand-butter. No man can starve. So I sold my principles for a mess of pottage. When 41 Know-Nothings elected me the first K. N. Senator, verily, I had my reward."

The progress of the Grant campaign in Arkansas is an interesting study of knavery and credulity. "The dodge of 'forty acres and a mule' is being worked with great effect. A colored citizen of Laconia, Arkansas, lately plead with his fellows in this way:

Grant is six feet as good as nested already. All the called men will vote for Grant. So has also all the chosen men. To see the color of your money that would vote for old Greeley, for old Rebel Democrat that wants to put you all back in slavery, is to vote for Grant. He is our iron and lime to see he time himself. We are all apple on his eye; when Grant smiles the fifteen amendments are constitution, he said we all should hab forty acres ob lan an a mule. Now I hab got 'em, I'se will 'dat him we will get dat lan and de mule.

In Napoleon, Arkansas, there was a Grant Convention on the 19th inst. The nominee for State Representative made a speech, in which he said that Horace Greeley was once a Southern slave-dealer. One of the delegates announced that Greeley formerly owned him, and added: "Oh, golly! how he did whip dis nigger." The Convention then was deeply impressed.

The Grant press has used much display type in recording the doings of a Bourbon-Grant meeting at Long Branch, at which delegates to Louisville were appointed from half-a-dozen States. Curiously enough, nobody in Long Branch saw or heard of any such meeting, and nobody anywhere knows any of the delegates, with the exception of that model reformer, O'Brien, of New York. Unless Grant received his allies in the cottage Tom Murphy and other intimate friends gave him, these belligerent Bourbons cannot have met at all. The story of their doings is on a par with that of the late "National Labor Convention" at Philadelphia, which floored the Louisville side-show. H. Travellick, President of the National Labor Union, states, over his own signature, that, of the hundred self-styled "delegates" in attendance, he knew but one. They represented no societies of labor, and they met on a call that had been rescinded.

We are indebted to the New York *Evening Post* for the discovery of this paragraph from an English journal:

The tre of our nameless weekly contemporary of the turf-crown paper and spring literature is boosted at the moments we made last week concerning it. It reprints the passage contained in our remarks, we promptly dissected, but in order to do so more emphatically, we borrow the words of *Amelia* to *Joseph*:

"You bullies in an odious, damned lie!
Upon my soul, a lie, a wicked lie."

Perhaps this will be accepted as sufficient answer to the ravings of the inebriated, idiotic mooncalf who probably penned the lie.

"Inebriated, idiotic mooncalf" is in the happiest vein of American journalism. The whole passage deserves to be remembered inasmuch as it gives us the blessed privilege of saying: "You're another," to the Britons who rebuke us for our overmuch fondness for Saxon speech.

The character of the State Governments at the South, which the Grant party insist shall be maintained, is shown in the exposure by the State officials at the recent Republican Convention in South Carolina. Every man nominated by the majority of the Convention was publicly denounced as a thief and as a robber of the treasury. In defence to these charges was, not that the persons accused were innocent, but that they were less guilty of robbing the State than the men who composed the minority.

It is Governments thus constituted that the Grant party uphold, and which they predict will so overthrown if Greeley be elected. The people of no Northern State would endure such a gang of official plunderers one day, and they will not be called upon to inflict them upon the people of other States.

In 1855, the Know-Nothing party, of which Henry Wilson was then one of the leaders, indulged in a riot in Louisville. The day of its countrance is still remembered as "Bloody Monday." Dozens of the houses of the poor were burned to ashes. Nearly one hundred Irish, men, women, and children, were murdered. Their gashed, and mangled, and mutilated corpses were exposed to public view in the Court House yard. A writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who describes himself as "a native Kentuckian, who has been an eye-witness, says: "Mr. Blanton Duncan was leader of this mob, and most conspicuous with his gun in hand." The *Patriot* ought to be more forbearing. If it should take $100,000 worth of character away from Mr. Duncan, that person might have none left.

In New Mexico, the following taxes were collected, in 1871:

From spirits	$18,000 32
From fermented liquors	1 042 20
From billiard tables	2,000 00
From banks	79 60
Total	$20,000 32

To get this amount, during the fiscal year 1870-'72, an economical Administration has asked and obtained an appropriation of $30,000. This is over 95 per cent of the revenue. Do the people wonder that, accordi ng to the report of the Grant Civil Service Commission, "one-fourth of all the revenues of the United States" (viz.: $127,000,000 a year) "are annually lost in its collection"?

The alleged marvellous discovery of diamonds in Arizona is fast assuming the appearance of a canard, if not a fraud of huge dimensions. A very effectual damper has been placed upon it by the London *Times*, which states that, a few months ago, an American came to London and bought up a lot of diamonds, without regard to quality, which have been used by the alleged discoverers at the Arizona mines to sustain their assertions. These statements are made upon the authority of a prominent diamond-broker of that house in London, and will create a very general feeling of distrust in the stock concern which has been organized in New York upon the basis of these alleged discoveries. The whole affair looks like a swindle of the biggest description.

The Prussian *Police Advertiser*, of Jan. 2, 1851, said:

The student Schurz, who is under indictment for high treason, is at present a resident of London, where he gives lessons in German and French, and makes a good living. He keeps aloof from the other exiled traitors there.

So it seems that Mr. Schurz has been called a traitor, on account of his zeal for liberty, before this campaign of 1872.

POLITICAL.

The Granlites of the Fifteenth Illinois District, failing to induce any Democrat to run Independent for Congress against John R. Eden, have nominated Captain George Hunt, of Edgar County, whom Eden will beat by more majority than Hunt has votes.

—In the Granlite Convention at Yorkville, 28th, Henry Sherrill had the ten instructed votes of Kendall and Grundy Counties for Senator, against the nine votes of De Kalb County for M. B. Castle; yet Castle got the nomination, and, with it, L. B. Hay and George M. Hollenbeck were nominated for Representatives. There's trouble, now, in that district.

—Two more papers, just started in support of Greeley, are the Champaign *Liberal-Democrat*, by William Haddock, and the *Ford County Liberal*, at Paxton, by Charles D. Sibley.

—As a political expedient it will not do to demonstrate that Grant is habitually a hard drinker. The temperance cause is the reason, is not one that will win votes.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—What does it mean, asks the Hartford *Times*, when such men as Dr. Bronson, of the New Jersey Methodist Conference, come out from the Grant party and support Greeley in such a quiet, rural town as Peekskill, which has only about 400 voters. Can any Grant editor tell?

—Mr. George W. Curtis is now abusing the Democratic party for "having turned its back upon its record." He has for seven years been abusing the same party because it wouldn't do this very thing. "You'll be hung if you do, and be hung if you don't."

—Of two confederates in the misuse of State funds, Yerkes goes to the Penitentiary and Harkrandt runs for Governor.

—The New York *Tribune* has advice from Ohio on which is based a claim of 10,000 Liberal majority in October, with 10 of the 20 Congressmen sure, and an even chance in five closely-contested districts. The present delegation in Congress is 14 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

—There was one man at least in the Grant Weed-Murray Convention of Union, who had learned the policy of "saying facts and speaking the truth. General Van Wyck said to his fellow-delegates: "We have driven out the men who swelled the Know-Nothing party. I don't believe we got stronger by losing members."

—The determination by Judges Matthews and Bradley to support Grant because they cannot stomach Greeley, reminds us of the colored bride who was asked at dinner if she would take spring chicken. "No, sah," said she, "spring chicken is too strong for my stomach, sah; jess give me some of dat leg and dawing, if you please, sah."—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—The Congressmen apparently elected in West Virginia are: First District, John J. Davis, independent Democrat; Second, J. Morrison Hagans, Republican; Third, Frank Hereford, Liberal Democrat. Davis and Hereford are now in Congress, and Hagans succeeds McGrew, Republican. The election is all irregular, however, and is likely to result in a conflict of rival delegations before the House.

—Quite a newspaper controversy is going on over the Grand Ouachita (Ark.) Colony. It is charged, and sworn to, that General Dutton, the present immigration agent and candidate for re-election, has largely in excess of what the law allows. This Dutton does not deny, but says other agents do it. Of course Governor Clayton, D., will be allowed to retire at the expiration of his present term of office.—*Rockford Gazette* (Greeley).

General Dutton is the Grant candidate.

—The latest is the show of Grant gains based upon the smaller majority for Governor Jacob, in West Virginia, than two years ago.

—Andy Johnson, who is running wild in Tennessee, referring to the expression of the Memphis *Appeal* that he would be a "keg of glycerine" in Congress, remarked to a friend: "Ah, well, it may not be so bad, after all, to bring a little nitro-glycerine to bear upon certain crust formations, especially if effective in its tendencies.

—Negroes in lots of twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty are leaving Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia, to work on Simon Cameron's road in Pennsylvania. "Simon Cameron's road in Pennsylvania," on which they are going to "work," is the one over which Harkrandt's proposed journey to the Gubernatorial mansion at Harrisburg is to be made.

—The Hon. John B. Walker, of Georgia, was elected a delegate to the "Straight" Convention. In reply he says:

If I were at Louisville at the Straight-out Convention, I would in the meetings of the Committee, what I conceive to be an unsound policy, and make the best fight for a Presidential election before the two great political parties.

—One hundred and twenty Philadelphia office-holders have been appointed canvassers to work for Grant. The plan to elect Harkrandt is the people don't.

—Davis, the Grant Governor of Texas, threatens that, if any attempt is made to impeach him, he will show that other Grant men have stolen an aggregate of $6,000,000. Let the Liberals "push things" in that quarter.

—The Liberal candidate for Governor of Nebraska, nominated on Thursday, is H. C. Lett, of Brownsville, President of the Brownsville, Fort Kearney & Pacific Railroad.

—The following order was issued by General Grant while he was in command of the Department of Tennessee, for the reason that certain traders interfered with a monopoly of cotton, which Jesse R. Grant had secured from his son:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, OXFORD, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862.—Ikes Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of this order issued by the Treasury Department, also Department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department within 24 hours from the receipt of this order by Post Commanders. They will see that all their stocks of goods are shipped, and are required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until a full investigation of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters. No permits will be given these people at these headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for them.

By order of U. S. GRANT, Major General.

PERSONAL.

The belle of Newport is a Philadelphia lady whose hair is white—whitened by nature, too, and honorable age.

—George A. Paine, for the last six years Commissioner of the Connecticut School Fund, and a prominent State legislator, died at his home in Woodstock, Connecticut, on Sunday.

—Private advices from San Francisco declare that Matilda Heron, the once famous impersonator of "Camille," is altogether deranged, though she has lucid intervals.

—Captain Edward S. Meyer, Ninth Cavalry, having been found incompetent for active service at the battle of Canon Creek, Arizona, was placed on the retired list.

—H. T. Crosby, appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department, *vice* John Potts, deceased, was, nine years ago, detailed for duty as a clerk in the Provost Marshal General's office during the war. In 1865 he was transferred to the office of Assistant Secretary Dana, and shortly afterward to the office of Secretary Stanton. He has lately been the private secretary to Mr. Belknap.

—The Directors of the University of Rolla, Mo., have appointed the following: Latin Professor, Edward H. Twining, lately of the University of Minnesota. Greek chair, Professor John M. Leonard, of Pennsylvania. English Literature, Professor James K. Hosmer, who held the same position in Antioch College, Ohio. Analytical Chemistry, Paul Schweitzer, now of Columbia College School of Mines, New York, a graduate of Berlin. Judge Philemon Bliss, of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. B. Gordon, of Columbia, were elected Professors of the Law Department.

—These theatrical people are all wealthy: Sheridan Shook, proprietor of the Union Square Theatre, New York, is said to be worth $800,00; John Duff, of the Olympic, $1,000,000; Lester Wallack, $200,00; Theodore Moss, $100,000; Augustin Daly, $375,000; Wood, of the Museum, $250,000; Edwin Booth, $300,000; Barney Williams, $400,000; Edwin Forrest, $1,500,000; John T. Ford, of Baltimore, $300,000; W. J. Florence ("Bob Brierly"), $200,000; Ben DeBar, of St. Louis, $600,000; Arthur Chesney, of Boston, $500,000; Jarrett & Palmer, of Niblo's, each $250,000; F. S. Chanfrau, $75,000; John Owens ("Solon Shingle"), $600,000; Joseph Jefferson ("Rip Van Winkle"), $100,000; Lydia Thompson, $250,000; Charlotte Cushman, $300,000, and P. T. Barnum, $900,000.

A Grantite Appeal to Confederate Soldiers

LAMA, Ill., Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Inclosed I hand you a copy of an article from a Grant and Wilson paper—the Holden *Enterprise*, Missouri, dated July 18, 1873—which will needsbout be an appropriate quotation on this occasion. "Soldiers of the Republic," read it!! See how you are used to "further the next" of a most corrupt Ring, who use any argument, no matter what, to suit the locality. It makes no difference whether a man is a Secessionist or Unionist, black, white, or red, Mormon or Gentile, it is only subscribe to the Ring and bows, shall obtain favors. Such a word, votes for Grant,—that man is a Republican whom Blaine, probably, cannot be much,—the Administration party have had the services of the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and Fred. Douglass in the eastern part of the State. The Hon. John M. Palmer, one of Grant's Buncom officers at Washington, is carrying his pay by a series of speeches at Kennebunkport and others of the smaller towns. He is not treated by the managers as fit to draw a large crowd, and hence is sent off to gather recruits in the highways and byways. One William Wirt Virgin, and the Hon. J. R. Warnick, of New York—two great men, of whom, I am sure, you never heard—are to enlighten Kezar Pail, Gorham, &c., in addition to these the Hon. Henry Wilson, General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; General Burnside, and General B. F. Butler—now Solicitor of the Treasury, who attest upon Speaker Blaine, are to be imported to speak at various points. Many of these great guns are to hold forth to-morrow at a political meeting here, getting up another false and spurious title of a "Soldiers' Mass Convention." Great efforts have been made by the Administration managers and officeholders to have this affair a success, and I presume the crowd will be very large.

THE ELECTIONEERING FORCE.

Of the Administration managers in this State is very large indeed. The *Press*, this morning, prints a partial list of Custom House employés appointed. There are 170 of these scattered over the State, and their aggregate salaries amount to $207,980.00. Fully half of them have nothing at all to do, and are simply members of the Machine and its Deadlies, the Internal Revenue officers, the Registers in Bankruptcy, and the Postmasters. To this enormous force must be added the power of the banks and the *Press*, all of them cracking one way or another from the public teat.

LIBERAL ORATORS.

The Democrats have hitherto wisely left it to the Liberals to take the principal part in the contest. Some of their ablest speakers, especially the candidates for Congress, have been sent during recent months to Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia, where they have been very active, and have done very good work. The arrival, however, of the Hon. Horace Trumbull at Boston, and his speech at Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening, is the first decisive step taken by the Administration party in the campaign. He is the very man of all others to make a break in the Administration ranks in Maine. They have no man to put against him, either in character, or ability, or availability. His intimate knowledge of the workings of parties in Congress, and his personal insight into the doings of the Administration, added to his well-known frank manner, will make him a powerful card in the Republican party, many of whose leading men of all others to go down to the people. He spoke at Biddeford on last Friday night, at Lewiston on Saturday night, at Augusta on Monday night, and at Bangor on Tuesday night, and then, I believe, returned to the Grand Central Hotel, at Newport, in this State, to speak with great bitterness and satire. Now, to the true Yankee temper and genius of Maine up to the day of election, there is no more powerful speaker, and few more able men. His powerful speaker, and few more able men. His judge, to any one on the opposite side, as an English friend, that these gentry hope to work out an escape from defeat—by using granite workmen in Maine, Virginia negroes in North Carolina, and Kentucky negroes to be voted in Indiana.

ADMINISTRATION ORATORS.

The election comes on two weeks from to-day. As the time approaches, the leaders are apparently alive to the importance of maintaining, if not increasing, their efforts. The Hon. Ben. Wade, President pro tem. of whom, save Blaine, probably, amount to much,—the Administration party have had the services of the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and Fred. Douglass in the eastern part of the State. The Hon. John M. Palmer, one of Grant's Buncom officers at Washington, is carrying his pay by a series of speeches at Kennebunkport and others of the smaller towns. He is not treated by the managers as fit to draw a large crowd, and hence is sent off to gather recruits in the highways and byways. One William Wirt Virgin, and the Hon. J. R. Warnick, of New York—two great men, of whom, I am sure, you never heard—are to enlighten Kezar Pail, Gorham, &c., in addition to these the Hon. Henry Wilson, General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; General Burnside, and General B. F. Butler—now Solicitor of the Treasury, who attest upon Speaker Blaine, are to be imported to speak at various points. Many of these great guns are to hold forth to-morrow at a political meeting here, getting up another false and spurious title of a "Soldiers' Mass Convention." Great efforts have been made by the Administration managers and officeholders to have this affair a success, and I presume the crowd will be very large.

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EUROPE.

The Imperial Meeting at Berlin.

...rmer, and the Labor Question, to Be Discussed.

...ttress at the Emperors of Germany, Prussia, and Austria.

...ranicy, Napoleon, and Tennyson.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
LONDON, AUG. 17.

INTERVIEWS IN COUNCIL AT BERLIN.

The conference of the three Emperors is exciting much speculation here. Arrangements have been made by the leading newspapers to have special correspondents at Berlin in order to discover and report as to the subjects discussed by the august personages. The general belief is that France will be the chief topic under discussion. However, so formerly, the military and aggressive spirit of France keeps Europe disturbed. The chances of the revenge being undertaken have greatly increased since the war was subscribed, and Germany does not wish to have to begin her struggle over again. What renders the prospect of war more certain is, that the French still underrate their opponents, and look upon the great victories as mere accidents, due to a want of foresight on the part of the German leaders. The belief is entertained very strongly as ever, that, given a fair field, the Germans will have the worst of its encounter, which, like the Properzio, is not broad enough as may appear, it is nevertheless true that the successes of the Versailles troops over the Communists of Paris are contributed to restore to the French army a belief in its invincibility. The soldiers argue that, if they could overcome their own countrymen, they are more than match for all the world. Others, who saw what occurred, hold the opinion that had the German been allowed to put down the Communists, they would have accomplished the work in as many hours as the Versailles men took days to perform it. To guard against the one danger which menaces peace in the future, the three Emperors are to arrive at a common understanding. The danger is an alliance between Russia and France. Such policy points to this alliance as the choice of the country in the future. The French themselves believe that the Czar which is friendly to them, and that, on his accession to the throne, he will conclude an alliance with France. The course which the Czar will take to see pursued would be a two-fold attack on Germany, Russia operating on the Baltic and France on the Rhine. It is generally that any alliance would be resisted with the proofs exhibited of its prosperity in industry. The capital stock is $1,500,000, and there are 1,500 hands employed. It is the same in the case of the woolen mills at Biddeford, and, though there is some dissatisfaction at present, it is evident the cotton mills are doing well, so far the shipbuilding interest in Maine, that has been completely broken down. Hence Portland, with its great advantages, is almost at a stand-still.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

From his boyhood till now, Emperor William has been a soldier. His wife was but a soldier's daughter. He is one of his brothers, whom he succeed on the Throne of Prussia, detested. Nothing but this Emperor has never had any ambition but to be a soldier and to fight. He inherited all the tastes of the monarchs who first made Prussia strong by making her armies formidable. His early years were spent in familiarity with the commanders of the Allies in Paris, would alone be sufficed to give him a predilection for the French people. Moreover, he has been ever since then ceased to think that war, although painful, is yet an inevitable incident in the life of nations; and it is while he has had the two ideas that he should now and then come to blows, that they should at other times live in

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

To lose his position in Germany was a blow to the Emperor of Austria that the loss of his provinces in Italy. So long as he took part in German politics, there was always a chance of Germany becoming an ally of Austria, and of the Emperor of Austria becoming Emperor of Germany. To be cut off from all these possibilities of the Austrian future was, and is, hard to bear. That was, and is, still harder to wrought face to face with Prussia, without having to count for support on the resources of Germany. It is no secret that a large party in Russia looks forward to absorbing Galicia and increasing the Slavonic weight of the Austrian dominions, for the furtherance of the Pan-Slavist view which would place Russia at the head of all the nationalities speaking a language akin to their own. The case is the old one of covetous neighbors and lands. The worst in that Russia believes that she can only take possession of what she fancies. If Russia and Germany went to loggerheads, the position of Austria would be very serious for trying one. She would be between the devil one or the other. If she joined Russia, she would bring millions of Germans and Hungarians against her. If she joined Germany, and Vienna would, perhaps, be taken by the conqueror. If, on the other hand, Austria joined Germany, then Russia would foment insurrection in Galicia and Bohemia, and might, in the end, sever those countries. It is obvious, then, that the interest of Austria is in favor of keeping the peace. There need be no fear of any understanding who has spent his time, since he left school, in learning poetical quotations and adjectives, which he has in the wit to dovetail; and that he may be easily turned loose in Maine to speak of the glories of the election. He is a powerful speaker, and far sensible as a judge, to any one on the opposite side. He is 54 much stronger than the flustered General Wilson, of Bingham, as it is possible to conceive.

I observe also that the Hon. C. M. Dow and the Hon. James M. Thayer are to speak at Norway, Dixfield, and Paris, before this month. So far, at least, there is no diminution of the Liberal fire. The work of organization is going on more slowly, but something is being done in this direction.

Quite unintentionally, I omitted the name of the

HON. GEORGE M ROBESON

from my list of Administration speakers. This gentleman was originally illustrating the Grant theory of performing by burning and luxuriating in the delights of Rye (bread) New Hampshire, when the summons reached him to come down to Maine, and help to arrest the stampede of the Administration forces. He was gazetted for Thursday night at City Hall, and proceeding by way of Portland to hear him. The hall holds 2,000 persons, and I suppose there were at the time some thirty there; but, after half an hour of pretentious talk about reconciliation, such as may be found in the poorest specimens of July orations for the last fifty years, the audience began to think the performance a fraud, and a steady stream set in for the door, which, like the Properzio, is not broad enough as may appear, it is nevertheless true that the successes of the Versailles troops over the Communists of Paris are contributed to restore to the French army a belief in its invincibility. The soldiers argue that, if they could overcome their own countrymen, they are more than match for all the world. Others, who saw what occurred, hold the opinion that had the German been allowed to put down the Communists, they would have accomplished the work in as many hours as the Versailles men took days to perform it. To guard against the one danger which menaces peace in the future, the three Emperors are to arrive at a common understanding. The danger is an alliance between Russia and France. Such policy points to this alliance as the choice of the country in the future. The French themselves believe that the Czarevitch is friendly to them, and that, on his accession to the throne, he will conclude an alliance with France. The course which the Czar will take to see pursued would be a two-fold attack on Germany, Russia operating on the Baltic and France on the Rhine. It is generally that any alliance would be resisted with the proofs exhibited of its prosperity in industry. The capital stock is $1,500,000, and there are 1,500 hands employed. It is the same in the case of the woolen mills at Biddeford, and, though there is some dissatisfaction at present, it is evident the cotton mills are doing well, so far the shipbuilding interest in Maine, that has been completely broken down. Hence Portland, with its great advantages, is almost at a stand-still.

THE TOWN OF BIDDEFORD,

where Mr. Trumbull made Monday's opening speech in Maine, numbers some 12,000 inhabitants, and there are 8,000 more in Saco which is separated only by a very narrow river. Biddeford is the most important manufacturing place, and has some large cotton mills. I went through the Pepperell Mills, managed by Mr. Dyer. Nothing could be more pleasant with the proofs exhibited of its prosperity in industry. The capital stock is $1,500,000, and there are 1,500 hands employed. It is the same in the case of the woolen mills at Biddeford, and, though there is some dissatisfaction at present, it is evident the cotton mills are doing well, so far the shipbuilding interest in Maine, that has been completely broken down. Hence Portland, with its great advantages, is almost at a stand-still.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN

was most cordially welcomed by the leading citizens of Biddeford, and the people, attracted by his great reputation, poured the town in the evening to see him. The Town Hall contains about 1,200 persons, and was crammed to its utmost capacity. There were many hundreds who went away unable to get admission. The Governor spoke an hour and a half, and held the undivided attention of the audience. Governor Mr. Chamberlain for Peace, Good Feeling, and Reconciliation, and a Return to the Ways of '61, '62, '63, and '64. Governor Chamberlain could not be expected under the present Administration. The platform of the Philadelphia Convention was not to his taste. His scathing expose of the abuses and corruptions of the Civil Service made a profound impression upon the audience. Mr. Trumbull showed, by quoting from the official reports, that there had been no reduction of the expenses of the Government since 1860. Mr. Robeson and the Secor claim also came in for a share of lung up which delighted every body. The most effective part of the speech, however, was the reply to the objections made by the Administration orators to the Democrats, especially the points that he was suspected by Democrats and Rebels.

The Liberals in Biddeford claim that they will be able to give a good account of all their vote, and they also enumerated some of the most respectable citizens of Saco as members of the Liberal Republican element.

I have just conversed with a prominent Democrat of the State, who puts the Liberal Republican majority in Maine at 15,000 or 16,000. In reasect to the district lying to the eastward, upon the coast, in which Hale, Administration, is opposed by Fred. Pike, Liberal Republican, he said he agreed, as a matter of duty to ourselves as a race and to the country at large, who oppose corruption and the centralization of power in the hands of a few men, against the will of the masses, and in favor of the interest of the masses, and in favor of the one-term principle as a means to purify the Government, will go to Nathan Cutler's money. If the people can be bought, Chandler will plank down cash enough to make the purchase. It is barely possible that Hale may save himself in this way, but at present the race is against him. Pike is a forcible and aggressive speaker—not enough conciliatory, perhaps, and a little too much in the siege-hammer style. A few more such lectures, however, and the Liberal element is sure to work Isaiah 20,000.

There is one gentleman of high character and immense popularity in this county who would be the natural leader of the Liberal Republicans, and who has declared himself privately in favor of Mr. Greeley, but who is indifferent or even hostile to Greeley's election. He is a man of far too broad and liberal mind to suit the minions of Grant in the State. They have no use for such a man, nor has he for them. It is a matter of deep regret that he cannot accept a nomination or engage in the canvass. If he was to run in this Congressional District now, he would receive 1,500 majority, the very fact of his candidacy would insure the State to the Liberals.

L. Q. W.

Greeley Club at Brodhead, Wis.

BRODHEAD, WIS., AUG. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Greeley and Brown Club has been formed here, and now numbers over 150 members, including 27 Liberal Republicans. It was organized last week by the election of the following officers: President, N. S. Usher; Vice Presidents, H. T. Moore, C. Bowers, C. P. Thompson, M. Rockwell, J. Bloom; Recording Secretary, G. E. Mead; Corresponding Secretary, R. Broughton; Treasurer, L. C. Morrison; Executive Committee, G. L. Tourtellotte, Jos. Tuttle, Charles Loiter, William Moore, R. Broughton. We are daily adding to the number of the Club, and will give a good account of ourselves in November.

National Colored Liberal Convention.

All negro men of the United States, friendly to the Liberal Republican movement, are requested to meet in a Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11, 1872.

All who are in favor of the election of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, as a matter of duty to ourselves as a race and to the country at large, who oppose official corruption and the centralization of power in the hands of a few men, against the will of the masses, and in favor of the interest of the masses, and in favor of the one-term principle as a means to purify the Government, will go to Nathan Cutler's money. If the people can be bought, Chandler will plank down cash enough to make the purchase. It is barely possible that Hale may save himself in this way, but at present the race is against him. Pike is a forcible and aggressive speaker—not enough conciliatory, perhaps, and a little too much in the siege-hammer style. A few more such lectures, however, and the Liberal element is sure to work Isaiah 20,000.

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The several States will be entitled to the same representation in the Convention as they have in the Electoral College.

WILLIAM H. CHANNING,
Liberal Committee Rooms, No. 78 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Executive Committee—Wm. Tuell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gov. J. B. Wingate, Laporte, Ind.; Rev. B. M. Williams, North Vernon, Ind.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

Judge Booth will sit to morrow.

The *coup-de-main* perpetrated by the Sixth party has caused an uproar in the Packard-King camp, who profess to have known nothing about the matter till a late hour in the afternoon. They claim that they assisted in no manner by their other side, if only out of courtesy. The parties to the case were good enough to supply copies of the official short-hand notes to THE TRIBUNE, which THE TRIBUNE regrets that its space does not permit it to use, and the reader must perforce be satisfied with its reporter's account of the affair, or else buy the *Times*, whose reporters were conspicuously invisible at the trial, but which journal publishes a full, true, particular, and official account, by the

Business was disgustingly slow, yesterday, and of the striking cases left in interest that had spired outside of the great State insurance affair were greedily snapped at.

United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

National Bank of Commerce v. John Van Richen, Collector of the City of Chicago; and the same v. John W. Tappen, Collector of the Town of North Chicago. Petitions for removal of money on the Company's shares, on the same grounds precisely as in the case of the First National Bank, which was reported in Friday's issues. The amount involved in the case of the city is $2,600, being 10 mills per dollar on each share of $260 value, and in the case of North Chicago aggregate the sum of $2,226.60.

United States District Court.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

2,310. Bernard Barcus et al. Adjudication by default. Warrant returnable Sept. 30, 1872.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE FARWELL.

2,069. Darling v. Gill. Evidence, and judgment for the property plaintiff. $1,000.

2,096. Thomas v. Brizzi. Ejectment. $100. The privileges are allowed in the form of the plaintiffs.

2,317. Price et al. v. Holdstock et al. Mechanic's lien for brick valued at $1,000.

2,708. Barnes v. Dodge. Rule to show cause, and affidavits of non-residence.

2,712. No papers.

2,713. Hale et al. v. Rice. Assumpsit, $1,000. Second endorsee v. maker.

2,714. Attorney-General v. City of Chicago. Petition together his entries from fits of depression. Knowing all that characterized modern medicine, he was the only physician who was not a quack, and under the influence of whose treatment, as compared with that provided by the conqueror. If, on the other hand, Austria joined Germany, then Russia would foment insurrection in Galicia and Bohemia, and might, in the end, sever those countries. It is obvious, then, that the interest of Austria is in favor of keeping the peace. There need be no fear of any understanding between her and France, for neither cares much for, or could do anything materially in aid of the other. The natural tendency of the German-speaking people is with Germany. The Hungarians, however, are for the present in direction. They want to maintain their position as the second branch of the Austrian Dominion. If they desire any change, it would take the form of uniting, as far as possible, the Austrian and Hungarian Empires, so as to form an absolutely independent power. Personally, the Emperor of Austria has no active feeling in the matter. Among the sovereigns of Europe, he is one of the least brilliant. His greatest merit is considered in following as closely as he did the advice given him by Count Bismarck. He still does the same. Count Beust, Count Andrassy, the successor to Count Beust, and the consigner of his policy. When Count Andrassy was in council, the opinion of the Emperor of Austria will not have much weight. What is most significant in his visit to Berlin. The may be taken as a demonstration implying a desire on Austria's part to allow bygones to be bygones, and to cultivate more intimate relations in the future than have ever prevailed in the past.

In sketching the leading points of the Emperors, I have referred exclusively to the influence their incoming may have on European politics. But there is another subject to which you in the United States are paying some attention, which, I learn, on excellent authority, will be the subject of discussion and arrangement. This is what is styled

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The rising of the Communists produced a greater impression on the minds of European sovereigns than anything else connected with the Franco-German war. Know as a test that offers were made by the Germans Versailles to M. Thiers to put down the insurrection in Paris. The German Emperor regarded these Communists as the enemies of himself as well as of M. Thiers. He refused to let the rising in 1848, when he had to flee from Berlin, and he feared that the example of Paris might be contagious. Hence the Emperor of Russia quite sympathizes with this feeling. In Russia, secret societies are on the increase. He believes the Russian workmen come to follow the lead of their French brethren. The war will be a sad and bloody one for the German aristocracy. Were all three Emperors will endeavor, if possible, to come to an understanding with a view to arrest the threats and danger. We may be sure that efforts to their antecedents. The progress of Russia and Austria will advocate the policy of stemming out. A despotic sovereign like the Emperor of Russia has an unbounded faith in the power of the police, and in the efficacy of strong measures. Although it might be supposed the German Emperor would be inclined to take the same view. I have reason to think he is in favor of a more rational course, and is desirous of meeting, as far as possible, the demands of the reasonable working classes. Whether, however, so far as THE TRIBUNE reporter is aware, any had been arrived at, or whether the three Emperors resolved any notice of the intended meeting, reported below, which afterwards took place.

The attorneys stated the object of their attendance to be to announce to the Court that the principal parties to the suits brought by the assignee of the said company against Horace A. Tenney, President, and James Van Inwagen, Secretary of said company, and the National Loan and Trust Company, Garnishee, and President, and William H. Brown, Cashier, had come to an understanding, by which, if the Court pleased, proceedings might be stopped.

Judge Blodgett asked for information, and, being assured that the arrangement he or proposed would meet the views of all the parties interested, proceeded to Court.

Here, after the transaction of some preliminary business, Mr. Sidney Smith rose and said: "If your Honor please, I am in Matter of the State Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, it may be recollected that I intimated some time ago to this honorable Court that it was possible that some sort of equitable arrangement might be made so that it might not be necessary for your Honor to go any further for the purpose of determining these rules to be enforced. We wanted a little time to get at the details, and see whether we could carry out the propositions. I have since that been able to agree on an arrangement, subject, of course, to the approval of the Court, and which will be put in the form of a stipulation in the proceedings which I will read, and then state to the Court what I understand to be its effect in reference to the question whether the Court will approve it. It does seem to be what the interests of the creditors require." Mr. Smith then read the following stipulation:

"It is the matter of the State Insurance Company, in bankruptcy. An order having been entered in the case, that Horace A. Hurlbut, Receiver of Omaha Savings Bank, Secretary, of the State Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the First Company, of Chicago, and the Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the Union Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the Union Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the Union

GREELEY IN CHICAGO.

The Cottage Grove Picnic Jollification To-Night.

Their Rev. Warrener to Be Dedicated with Appropriate Ceremonies.

Grand Liberal Rally in the Eighth Ward Last Evening.

The Tremendous Wood Cuts--Scene from Kindergarten.

KANE HIGGINS' MURDERER.

His Arrest at Winnetka by a Police Officer.

Sentiment Testimony Assembled by Convict Kin.

The Cause of the Crime Not to Be Made Public for a While.

Description of the Prisoner's Personal Appearance.

What He Has to Say About the Murder.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Second Day of the Dexter Park Meeting.

Outdoor Lager Aficionados and Splendid Racing.

A Bal Day for Favorites--All of Them Stolen.

Sleepy Hollow, and Kind's Success the Winners.

UNPOPULAR POPULARITY.

Quiet Dinner at a West Side Church Fair.

The "Most Popular" Man Chloroformed Out of His Prize.

Intense Indignation and Almost a Lynching.

A COURAGEOUS DEFENCE.

FOREIGN.

The Cattle-Disease Spreading in England.

Speculations Regarding the Imperial Crown.

Bismarck Not Worked Half to Pieces Over Napoleon.

NEW YORK.

Address of a Postmaster by the Chicago Fire.

Horace Greeley Still in a Critical Condition.

Comparative Cotton Statement for the Week.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

WASHINGTON.

Three Schooners Wrecked on Lake Ontario.

MARINE DISASTER.

Steamboats Pounding Themselves to Wreck at the Mole.

Passengers of the Burning Steamship Rescued.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

SAFETY FILM